

# HARPER ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Referring to Dr. Mary Walker's "Crowning Constitutional Argument," Mrs. Harper Asserts that Woman's Right to Vote Was Left to States to Determine. Susan B. Anthony's Attempts to Vote and Her Subsequent Trial and Conviction.

By IDA HUSTED HARPER.

THE recent publication by a well-known woman of a so-called Crowning Constitutional Argument, which she sent to President Wilson, has revived the discussion of whether women have not already the right to vote under the Federal Constitution. No one can read the proceedings of the convention which framed that document and gave days to the question of suffrage and doubt that this was left to the jurisdiction of the individual States. This view was universally accepted until the adoption of the fourteenth amendment in 1868. Immediately afterwards a number of prominent lawyers and members of Congress, among them Benjamin F. Butler, took the position that under its provisions women could vote. For the first time the qualifications for citizenship were constitutionally established: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside."

This clearly placed men and women on an absolute equality as to citizenship. Then came the second clause: "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

On the ground that women are citizens and that the use of the elective franchise is a privilege which no State has any longer the right to abridge, the National Woman Suffrage Association at its convention in Washington, in January, 1872, declared in its platform that "the right of the States to regulate the franchise does not include the right to prohibit it." Acting on this and also on legal authority, women in all parts of the country attempted to vote at the November election of that year, among them Miss Susan B. Anthony, in Rochester, N. Y., and Mrs. Virginia L. Minor, in St. Louis, Mo.

Indictment of Miss Anthony.

Miss Anthony persuaded the inspectors to register not only herself but about fifty other women of her city, but by election day the officers had become so intimidated that they refused to accept the votes of the women except in her own ward, where she and fifteen others were allowed to vote. No attempt was made to punish the latter, but Miss Anthony was indicted by the grand jury. She was arrested by a

United States marshal, appeared before the United States Commissioner and two United States district attorneys, and applied for a writ of habeas corpus to a United States district judge.

Miss Anthony's trial took place in Canandaigua, N. Y., June 17, 1873, the United States district attorney prosecuting and Associate Justice Ward Hunt, of the United States Supreme Court, on the bench. He refused to allow her to testify in her own behalf and at the close of the trial, which occupied but one day, he delivered a written opinion without having left the bench! Then he ordered the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty and declined even to allow them to be polled! Miss Anthony had been specifically charged with committing a "crime," and yet a judge of the United States Supreme Court arbitrarily deprived her of the right to trial by jury guaranteed by the National Constitution!

A Fine That Was Never Paid.

The trial had been of a nature which made it impossible to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court. Judge Hunt imposed a fine of \$100, but refused to commit her to jail until the fine was paid. Had he done so, she could have taken her case directly to the Supreme Court by writ of habeas corpus. She took the only course left to her, which was an appeal to Congress for remission of the fine because she had been denied a trial by jury. This appeal was presented in Senate and House and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Both reported adversely. Senator Matthew H. Carpenter said in a carefully prepared minority report: "A citizen may be tried, condemned and put to death by the erroneous judgment of a single inferior judge, and no court can grant him relief or a new trial." The fine stood against Miss Anthony to the day of her death. The full proceedings of this trial may be found in volume 1 of her "Life and Work."

The election inspectors of St. Louis refused to register Mrs. Minor and she brought suit against them. After an adverse decision by the lower courts, the case was carried to the United States Supreme Court by her husband, Francis Minor, one of the ablest lawyers in the country. It was presented at the October term, 1874, in a masterly argument which covered fully and conclusively the ground of woman's right to vote under the National Constitution. The adverse decision was delivered by Chief Justice Waite, and was in brief: "The National Constitution does not define the privileges and immunities of citizens, and the United States has no voters of its own creation." (History of Woman Suffrage, Vol. II.)

Enabling Act of Congress Needed.

The sophistry of this decision is clearly seen in the trial of Miss Anthony, which, from beginning to end, was conducted by United States officials. With these two precedents, however, the futility of suffrage for women under the National Constitution should be so evident as to preclude discussion. Whatever may be

the abstract voting rights that are inherent with citizenship, they cannot be exercised by women without an enabling act by Congress in the form of an amendment to the Constitution. That is what the leaders of the woman suffrage movement have been working for ever since the adoption of the fourteenth amendment, securing meanwhile, wherever it has been possible, their enfranchisement through the separate States.

Here is a sequence of interesting facts. At the recent national suffrage convention in Washington the announcement was made that active suffrage societies were now at work in every Southern State except South Carolina. Later: Gov. Cole Blaise, of South Carolina, has released over 1,000 convicts from the penitentiary and restored them to full citizenship.



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Later: The senate judiciary committee of the South Carolina legislature has reported unanimously against bills to allow women to vote at school elections, to serve as school trustees, and to act as notaries public. Later: The South Carolina house of representatives has adopted unanimously the report of the judiciary committee against the bills extending the right of full suffrage to women and permitting them to practice law. Latest: Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the National Anti-Suffrage Association, has been spending a week in South Carolina organizing and beginning a campaign that is to be carried into every State in the South!

Appropriate Place for "Anti" Work.

Most appropriate place in the country for the purpose, since there is no other State where the leaders of this organization could find themselves in such perfect harmony with conditions. A surprise, however, was Mrs. Dodge's statement, given out on her return, that "until now Virginia has been the only Southern State represented in our association." Surely the aristocratic little club in Baltimore belongs to the mother society, and what has become of the Kentucky branch that we used to hear so much about?

By the way, why not begin the anti-suffrage campaign in that State, where there really is danger, instead of benighted South Carolina, which is safely in the anti-suffrage ranks, while Gov. Blaise and Senator Tillman reign supreme? "The Southern women are overwhelmingly opposed to woman suffrage," Mrs. Dodge said, "but the suffrage activity is misleading to people not familiar with actual conditions." \* \* \*

Yes, it will—sentiment most unexpected to the "anti"—if the societies are organized, but they will need better luck than they had in Tennessee, where, after failing to get out a baker's dozen at meetings in several cities, their organizer left the State in disgust.

Progress of Cause in the South.

Women of the South for many reasons have been slow in taking up the suffrage question, but now there is no part of the country where progress is more rapid. A Southern conference was held in New Orleans last November, with delegates present from almost every State, and a permanent organization was effected. At every meeting in Washington the number of Southern women is conspicuously large.

The Virginia association has about forty branches, with between 4,000 and 5,000 members. Maryland has at least as many, and there is a suffrage meeting in Baltimore almost every day. The lower house of the legislature has just defeated the suffrage bill under influences that will not bear analysis. United States Senator Gorman spoke in favor of it. The West Virginia legislature gave a majority for the suffrage bill last winter, but lacked three votes of the necessary two-thirds.

Kentucky is thoroughly organized, women have the school franchise, and there is a special committee on woman suffrage in the legislature. Tennessee is becoming well organized, and both United States Senators are strongly in favor. The last Missouri legislature passed the suffrage bill and then rescinded its action on orders from St. Louis; the women will now have it submitted to the initiative and referendum.

The bill passed one house of the Arkansas legislature and the governor indorsed it. Texas is permeated with sentiment for woman suffrage and has a prospect of being the first Southern State to grant it. Tax-paying women in Louisiana may vote on all matters submitted to taxpayers, and there is a suffrage club of over 1,000 women in New Orleans. United States Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana, is one of the committee that reported in favor of a national suffrage amendment.

A Men's League in Mississippi.

The movement has taken a strong hold in Mississippi and a significant feature of it is the Men's League, of Jackson. Maj. Millsaps, founder of the college, is president, and among the members are the

Need of Enabling Act by Congress Is Pointed Out—Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge and Anti-Suffrage Work in South Carolina—"An Appropriate Place," Mrs. Harper Comments—General Progress of the Cause in the Southern States.

state treasurer, state auditor, and attorney general, nine bankers, ten lawyers and judges, several physicians, and many prominent business men. The lower house of the legislature recently defeated the suffrage bill, and soon afterward defeated one to raise the "age of consent" for girls from twelve years!

The most rapid advance is being made in Alabama, where it is said that about fifty suffrage clubs are united in a State association, and that Representatives Underwood and Heflin will hear from them in the next campaign. Georgia suffragists have reached the point of a street parade in Atlanta which was enthusiastically received. The suffrage bill lacked only a few votes of a majority in the Florida legislature last winter, even though, as an officer of the State association wrote, "The corporation and whisky men almost lived at Tallahassee."

Half a dozen suffrage societies have been formed in North Carolina within a few months and the chief justice, Walter Clark, not only urges the measure in his own State, but lately appeared before the legislature of Virginia in its advocacy. Nearly all of the progress in the South is of recent date, but when the women of that section of the country are fully aroused, and the time is now at hand, they will prove an irresistible power.

Campaign by Association Officers.

Officers of the National Suffrage Association will soon make a tour of the South, beginning in Texas and holding mass meetings in New Orleans, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Charleston, and many other cities.

Meanwhile preparations are under way for a very important meeting, the Mississippi Valley Equal Suffrage Conference, to be held in Des Moines, Iowa, the last three days in March. This conference was organized in the spring of 1912 in Chicago to bring the women of the Middle West and the most Western South into closer relationship in their work for the franchise. The large response showed the need of such an organization and the second meeting was held last year in St. Louis, with eight Southern and eleven Middle Western States represented by delegates. Miss Mariet E. Grim, of Darlington, Wis.; Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, of Birmingham; and Mrs. Edna Fischel Gellhorn, of St. Louis, form the committee of arrangements for the Des Moines conference, which, besides the business sessions, will hold two mass meetings.

## CARRANZA HURLS DEFIANCE AT U. S.

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attack by Carranza upon the principles of the Monroe doctrine.

Detailed evidence, accepted as impossible of refutation, as to how William S. Benton, the British rancher, met his death, has been received in Washington. This evidence bears out completely the most revolting accounts of Benton's fatal encounter with Gen. Villa, which heretofore have lacked corroboration, and sustains the charge that Benton was murdered.

This evidence, which has been laid before all persons in Washington having an official connection with the Benton investigation, shows that Benton was shot while in Villa's office in Juarez. It also establishes definitely the fact that Benton went to Juarez wholly unarmed and that, therefore, Villa's statement that the Britisher attempted to assassinate him hardly can be true. Officials heretofore of open mind toward the case now are convinced that Benton was first shot either by Villa personally or at his direction while in the rebel chieftain's office in Juarez. As his body later was laid out, it is not known whether the first wound, inflicted upon the body of a revolver, would have proved fatal.

These developments caused the solemn and deliberate preparations now being made for a commission of American and British representatives to view the body of Benton, said to be in Chihuahua, to pale into secondary importance. In fact, few in Washington take seriously the contemplated expedition to Chihuahua on Villa's invitation, though the State Department is going ahead with plans for acting on the rebel leader's offer.

May Not Send Commission.

In view of the convincing evidence now in the possession of those most deeply interested in the case, there is talk that Villa should not be honored by the commission going to Chihuahua to view whatever may be presented as the body of Benton. It is regarded as almost an insult even to Villa's intelligence to assume that he will permit the body of Benton to be viewed in Chihuahua or anywhere else as long as it is in such condition as to corroborate what is now the accepted accounts of how the Britisher met his death.

Gov. Colquhoun, of Texas, was instructed yesterday by John Bassett Moore, Acting Secretary of State in the absence of Secretary Bryan, who left for Richmond to address the Virginia legislature, that Texas would be held responsible by the Federal government for any armed invasion of Mexico by Texan forces.

In answer to Gov. Colquhoun's telegram

received Friday night demanding to know what would be done by the Federal government in the Vergara case, Acting Secretary Moore yesterday referred the governor of Texas to the State Department's telegram of February 28, in which it was stated that "any action in sending troops across the Mexican border would involve responsibility by this government, whether the troops are connected with the regular army or are State militia or constabulary."

This is taken to mean that Texas will be held responsible for any intervention it may make on account of Vergara's death. The President will not countenance any firing across the border, it is asserted here, and Gov. Colquhoun will be severely rebuked if he orders any such action.

Charge O'Shaughnessy yesterday notified the State Department that he

taken up the execution of Vergara with the Huerta government and that he expects a detailed report in the near future.

Administration officials still are awaiting advice from American consular officers regarding Vergara's death at Hidalgo and will take no action until both these and the reports from the Mexican government are transmitted here.

Meanwhile, at the State Department yesterday, preparations went forward for the dispatch of a commission to Chihuahua to view the body of Benton, which, Villa says, is "interred in the most honored cemetery" in the State of Chihuahua.

It was decided that the American representatives on the commission shall be selected by the United States customs collector and district attorney at El Paso. Neither Consul Edwards nor Consul Carothers will be appointed to this duty. Likewise, it became known, Charles Perceval, the British consul, who is in Juarez, will not go to Chihuahua with the commission, but instead will appoint two men to act as representatives of the British government. It has been arranged that the British commission, starting from San Antonio, will have two army medical officers assigned to go with the commission, not as members, but as medical attendants.

Whether the positive evidence received in Washington yesterday as to the circumstances of Benton's death will cause the British government to withdraw its representatives to send two representatives to Chihuahua has not yet been made known. Inasmuch as the British insist on considering the trip to Chihuahua entirely a matter with the United States, and not anything with Benton to be viewed in Chihuahua or anywhere else as long as it is in such condition as to corroborate what is now the accepted accounts of how the Britisher met his death.

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here fail to establish definitely whether Benton was finally killed in Villa's office or whether he was finished outside. It is known, however, that several more shots were fired in the office, and that Benton's body later was found with several bullet holes in it.

There were indications yesterday that while Great Britain will continue to act through the United States in the Benton case, his Majesty's government will at no time make any demands upon the Washington government that seriously will embarrass President Wilson.

Mutiny of the crew and three officers of the Mexican federal gunboat Tampico were reported to the Navy Department yesterday. The gunboat was captured by the mutineers and will be devoted to the rebel cause.

The Tampico was at anchor off Topolohampo when the mutiny occurred. The crew imprisoned the captain and two lieutenants and sent them as prisoners to the rebel troops on shore. They then informed Col. Hay, commander of the rebel forces near Topolohampo, that the gunboat was at his disposal and that it would be used against the Huerta government as he should direct.

So far as is known this is the only rebel warship on the west coast of Mexico, and it will be used to blockade such seaports as the rebels wish to attack.

GEN. VILLA NOT TO WAIT  
CARRANZA AT CHIHUAHUA;  
DENIES STORY OF BREAK

Chihuahua, Feb. 28.—Gen. Francisco Villa today made the unequivocal statement that he would not remain in Chihuahua until the arrival of Gen. Carranza, nor did he expect to see Gen. Carranza either in Juarez or Chihuahua until after the battle of Torreon had been fought. He nevertheless denied the oft-repeated story that there had been a break between Gen. Carranza and himself.

"When the time arrives for the opening of the battle at Torreon," said Villa, "I am going to open it whether Gen. Carranza arrives or not. I have done all in my power to prepare for the coming of Carranza, even to the extent of ordering the best residence in Juarez to be made ready for him and his cabinet."

"I have been advised today that the five-inch guns I have been waiting for so long, together with a supply of shrapnel, will arrive in El Paso within a day or two, and when it arrives I shall go with it to the front. If Gen. Carranza arrives in the meantime I shall be pleased to see him, but I cannot wait for him."

There was another rumor here to the effect that Torreon is being evacuated, but Gen. Villa denies that he heard any story of the evacuation of Torreon by the federals.

Confirms Informal Advice.

The new evidence really confirms more informal advice received previously at the British Embassy. There the view has been for several days that Benton was murdered, and no consideration was given the record of the alleged court-martial handed to Ambassador Spring-Rice by Secretary Bryan two days ago.

According to the positive information received yesterday, Benton not only informed friends of his purpose in going to Juarez to see Villa about the depositions rebels had committed on his ranch, but showed them he was going unarmed. Arriving at Villa's headquarters in Juarez, and having sent in a request to see Villa, he was kept cooling his heels outside for more than two hours.

When admitted, he took up his case with the rebel commander. There is good reason to believe that Villa has told the truth when he said that Benton became angry during his talk with the general, and that hot words passed between the two. According to the now accepted account, this ended in Benton being shot through the stomach, and falling to the floor. Villa, himself, has admitted that "a check Benton he thrust his revolver into the Britisher's stomach. It is now established that the man was first shot through the stomach."

Great confusion ensued on Benton's being shot, and the final account received

## BORAH POURS HOT SHOT AT PERKINS

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mitted to witness would cause one to wonder where his chief financial backer and most powerful director deposited his altruistic impulses when he visited the plant."

Senator Borah then quotes from the report of the State factory investigating committee of New York, which shows that the women receive from \$5 to \$7 a week, the piece work system, and the night shifts for women.

Commenting on the disclosures in the report, Senator Borah said:

"This is only a slight indication as to what this report shows as to the hellish treatment which those women received at the hands of this combination—of deference to your sensitive feelings I will not call it a monopoly."

Calls New Haven "Steal."

Senator Borah then reviews the organization of the steel trust, and reminds Mr. Perkins of his connection with that organization, through the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., which, according to Senator Borah, took \$25,000,000 out as profits for devising a plan by which competition was destroyed.

The Senator also identifies Mr. Perkins with the organization of the New York, New Haven and Hartford system to dominate the transportation of New England, describing the New Haven organization, he says:

"It was, Mr. Perkins, a criminal transaction. The men who manipulated it to get the benefit of it were just as much violators of the law as the man who holds me up on the street and takes my purse."

Senator Borah said further that he would not have referred publicly to these matters but for the fact that Mr. Perkins had said in his statement yesterday morning that Senator Borah had "maliciously misrepresented" him.

Commenting on Mr. Perkins' charge that Senator Borah, as a member of the National Republican Committee, met with certain gentlemen, including former Senator Simon Guggenheim, the Senator says:

"Were you always of that opinion?"

He refers to testimony before a Senate committee as to the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate, organized to develop Alaska, and quotes one of the witnesses who sought aid to build a railroad as testifying as to his personal negotiations with George W. Perkins, representing J.

P. Morgan & Co., and recites that Perkins told him that there was an agreement between the Guggenheims and the Morgan firm that there should be no more railroad building in Alaska until the coal fields were opened, as a result of the government issuing patents to coal claims then pending.

"Was in Monopolies."

Senator Borah quotes the same witness as testifying that Senator Beveridge, as chairman of the Committee on Territories, had refused to allow this testimony to be taken down when given before his committee, some months before, but instead promptly notified Mr. Perkins over the telephone of what had been said.

"If this statement was true," continued Senator Borah, "then you were engaged with Guggenheim Brothers, the agent of J. P. Morgan & Co., to monopolize the transportation and natural resources of Alaska. If it is true, you were again, in the days of the harvester trust, the steel trust, and the New York and New Haven monopoly, exercising your remarkable genius in the organization of those things which the people very generally believed to be monopolies, but which you seem to think are some kind of co-operative combinations calculated to be of great service to mankind. It was the attitude of the government toward this kind of combination that you denounced so bitterly when your attention was called to the condition of labor in the harvester trust shops."

ASKS WILSON'S IMPEACHMENT.

Demand Made by H. W. A. Page, Once Convicted of Libel.

Demand for the impeachment of President Wilson and the arrest of two hired assassins of the Department of Justice" is contained in letters received yesterday by members of Congress and diplomats from H. A. Page, who wrote from Seattle, but is believed to be in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Page, formerly a linen merchant in New York, was sentenced here for libeling members of Congress by convincing them "liars and crooks" when they refused to impeach New York judges who awarded alimony to Page's wife. Page's sentence was suspended and he fled the country.

## TENETS OF BRYAN INCLUDE SUFFRAGE

Secretary of State Addresses Legislators and Citizens in Virginia State Capitol.

"PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY"

Richmond, Va., Feb. 28.—Secretary of State Bryan addressed a joint session of the general assembly and a gathering of citizens which packed the house gallery. Among those on the platform were Senator and Mrs. R. L. Owen, of Oklahoma, Gov. Stuart and Lieut. Gov. Elyson.

Secretary Bryan alluded to the campaign of 1912 and spoke of the late Senator John W. Daniel who was a power in the so-called free silver move in that campaign.

"I come now when men have come to believe in the principles of the great reform. Manifestations of principles change but principles themselves never change. Jefferson from whom I learned all I know about government, said things more clearly than the so-called experts who now try to belaud great industries."

"Government is education. Without popular education there can be no popular government; and education cannot be popular unless it extends in all its phases to the women as well as to the men. Women of today are the first teachers of men tomorrow." Tonight in the City Auditorium, Mr. Bryan delivered his last Chautauqua address on "Progressive Democracy." There was no admittance charge.

## INCOME TAX MEN FACE HUGE TASK

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

requires them to make these expenditures in behalf of the government without providing any reimbursement. Proposals already have been made in Congress to remedy these conditions.

When the income tax bureau has completed its tabulations it will have a wonderful fund of information. Then, for the first time, the government will know exactly what are the incomes of the men in this country who have been freely characterized for years as multimillionaires. It is likely, too, that the reputations of a good many men as possessors of marvelous wealth will be punctured. This information, however, is something that will be known only to the government officials, as severe penalties are provided for the disclosure of any of the returns. The government already has adopted the most stringent rules for the protection of this information.

WASHINGTON RETURNS

INCREASE WORK OF BALTIMORE OFFICE

Special to The Washington Herald.

Baltimore, Feb. 28.—There was no half holiday for the employees in the internal revenue department today. They worked as hard and as unceasingly after 12 o'clock as before, and were still busy tabulating returns tonight.

The rush to file statements as to the income tax was unabated. By persons and through the mails these poured in as many as 2,500 additional individual returns and 1,500 from corporations being received, bringing the total number of statements filed to 11,000 by individuals and 6,000 by corporations. How many more individual returns are to be made cannot be estimated, but it is thought there are 10,000 more corporations to be heard from.

Monday is the last day on which returns will be received. By Tuesday the local office will be prepared to submit the total to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. No individual statements will be given out at this office. Preliminary orders were received by the collector today not to furnish such information.

The District of Columbia lies within the Baltimore district and the hundreds of statements sent to the commissioner from taxpayers who have no fixed residence in this country are transmitted by him to the collector at Baltimore.

This District "heretofore enjoys the unique distinction of including in its numerous subscribers persons living in all parts of the world outside of the United States. As these are as a rule members of wealthy families, they contribute not a little to the receipts at this office. The largest individual returns probably came from Washington, where the wealthy class who claim the National Capital for a residence are now living."

Another interesting fact is that all of the army and navy officers are credited to Washington, and must make their returns to the Baltimore office. Government officials, including the President of the United States also are in this district. The present Executive, who receives \$25,000 per annum, will not have to pay an income tax while he is in office, but his successors will not be excepted from its provisions. At the same time, he will be expected to pay his proportion on the income from other sources and on books from which he receives a royalty.

Secretary McAdoo and other members of the Cabinet, as well as Senators and Congressmen living at Washington, al-

ready have filed statements with Collector Hanna.

## TWENTY-NINE MEN IN NEW YORK WILL PAY \$8,330,000 IN TAXES

New York, Feb. 28.—Amazing figures testifying to the stupendous wealth of New York millionaires are contained in the income tax report that have been made to the collectors of internal revenue in this city.

Notwithstanding the strict injunction to secrecy imposed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, it was learned today that twenty-nine residents of New York City will pay approximately \$8,330,000 in taxes. This is about 8 per cent of the total of \$115,000,000 which the government expected would be raised from the personal income tax. It is estimated that New York City's contribution to the government will be between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000.

Here are some of the individuals and estates which will contribute large amounts in income taxes to the national government: Andrew Carnegie, Henry C. Frick, George F. Baker, William A. Clark, George W. Perkins, Vincent Astor, J. P. Morgan, Russell Sage estate, Jay Gould estate, Robert Goetz estate, Daniel G. Reid, James Stillman, John D. Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers estate, John D. Archbold, W. K. Vanderbilt, Harry Payne Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, E. H. Harriman estate, John S. Kennedy estate, C. Vanderbilt estate, Guggenheim family, and Jacob H. Schiff, H. H. Rogers estate.

New York paid about one-twelfth of the corporation tax of the country last year, the contribution of the city being about \$8,000,000. In the New York district to date, there has been a total of approximately 10,000 personal income tax returns filed in the cities named.

Philadelphia individual returns to date, 18,200. Corporation returns, 5,500. Chicago, 25,000 individual returns. Baltimore, which takes in Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia, 11,000 individual, and 6,000 corporation reports. Omaha, 2,000 individual, and 2,000 corporations.

Hartford, which embraces Connecticut and Rhode Island, 7,000 individual, and 2,000 corporations.

Los Angeles, Cal., 8,000 individual returns.

WINSTON CHURCHILL  
IN DARING FLIGHT

British Lord of Admiralty Enthusiastic as Schoolboy Over Sensational Aero Trip.

London, Feb. 28.—Like a thief in the night, Winston Churchill stole into the Hendon Aerodrome today and crept to an unfrequented part of the grounds, telling those he met that he was going to inspect the new Willoughby airship. He waited there until the navy airman, Lieut. Spencer Grey, who was making a long flight, observed him and came and took him on a sensational journey through the air, landing him at the starting point.

The first lord of the admiralty emerged from the flight like a schoolboy who had played some unforbidden prank. Nevertheless, he blazed at any one attempting to speak to him and refused bluntly to pose for a photographer. His reason for this was the storm of disapproval which arose at the idea of a cabinet minister taking unnecessary risks, together with Mr. Asquith's snub in Parliament this week.

Churchill, however, is positively crazy about flying and ready to go to any length to indulge his infatuation.

Consul General William Coffin reports from Budapest that in 1913 the total production of alfalfa seed in Hungary amounted to 4,676 tons from 6,314 acres.

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SCENE FROM "THE SUNKEN VILLAGE" AT CRANDALL'S